[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1748.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER IX.

IN ſpite of unfavourable changes in the courſe of our affairs, I have been led, for a moment, to reflect, what would be the face of things, ſhould the enemy, at length prevail, and diſtracting our councils with frequent executions, overturn our ſtates, ſo ſingular in their eſtabliſhment and glorious in their riſe: ſtates ſtarted with every hope, but made to ſink beneath the ſtroke of a few revolving years. It would be painful to ſurvey the ruins even of an old empire, whoſe end had been in nature from the duration of its exiſtence; but every ſource of ſorrow would be opened at an immature exit of this nature; arches of a confederate empire juſt raiſed with ſo much toil and at infinite expence, and conſumed before the firſt fires. The heart of man ſickens at the thought, and Death himſelf would mourn, ſtanding on the burnt pillars.

The conſtitutions of the ſeveral ſtates had been formed by the hands of the wiſeſt men; the reſpective governments had been put in motion; the nobleſt energy had ſucceeded. Like orbs of light, having revolved ſo ſmall a portion of their courſe, they have paſſed away. The characters, the hopes, and the happineſs of the citizens, have died with them. A univerſal wreck of the writings of genius, and the atchievements of heroes, has been left behind. Honours have periſhed at their birth; names begun to live, are obliterated: ſo fair a ſcene of things has diſappeared, and memory only can call to mind that they have at all exiſted.

The ſpirit of the Gaul would diſſolve at this proſtrophe. That nation, as ſhe aſſiſted in our elevation, would feel diſgrace at our downfal. She has favoured us in our laying the foundations of the ſtructure; in building and beautifying the edifice with every advantage, and with every ornament; ſhe would be ſenſible of that affliction natural to all, who ſee the deſtruction of works, in which they themſelves have had a great ſhare.

The nations of the world not ſo nearly intereſted, would conſider it as an unhappineſs, that, what was ſo gloriouſly begun had not been completed. They would ſurvey the revolution which we have attempted, as the work of thoſe, whoſe ſouls were capacious to conceive great things, but who had not the ability, or perſeverance to accompliſh.

Even the enemy (ſuch is the force of the ſublime and beautiful on the human mind) recollecting and contemplating what they had deſtroyed, would with, in ſome ſoftet moments of their thoughts, that the lofty fabric might have yet ſtood; that the free republics might have yet remained, to ſhew what had been produced in theſe latter ages, to ſurpaſs Greece and Rome; that the name of Waſhington, and the names of many great ſtateſmen, might have lived, and been ſeen to bloſſom, like the ivy over a ſtrong and venerable pile of buildings ſatisfied by their labours. Nor would it be wonderful that the enemy ſhould feel this emotion. Satan, when he ſaw the ruin occaſioned by the fall of Adam, the ſun loſing half his luſtre, and nature withering in her earlieſt years, exclaimed, with a momentary language of compunction, "what a work have I deſtroyed."

If the overthrow of theſe ſtates, would be bad to ourſelves and the cauſe of grief to others, let it be our ſtudy by vigilance and labour to preſerve them. It is but one period out of many, where men have an opportunity to make themſelves illuſtrious. Some one ſcene of danger, ſome glorious circumſtance of events, calls them into action and immortality. Myriads of others, in the mean time paſs away, and are loſt in obſcurity; no honourable mention of them, boſſoms on their tombs, no pen tranſmits their names to poſterity.

The people of this country have it in their power to make themſelves famous in the faireſt part of reputation. They have lived in a day of action; they have projected a noble work; and it be their ſtudy to carry to perfection, what they have ſo well begun.

We have reſources and native ſtrength ſufficient to purge off whatever ſcorn or droſs may have come upon our virtue. The preſent exertions * of this city are an inſtance of it. If the ſame ſpirit ſhall kindle throughout the continent, we ſhall ſoon ſee our affairs eſtabliſhed, and our land riſing fruitful above the ravages of her deſtroyers; her deſtroyers ſhall return diſmayed and confounded to their native iſland, whence they drew the ſpirit of tyranny and ſubjugation, which has impelled them to the war.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

* *I have a reference particularly to the glorious patriotiſm of the ladies, whoſe ſubſcriptions for the relief of our army, as ſingular, as it is commendable, will yield a fragrance in the hiſtory of this revolution.*

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

FRIENDS, and COUNTRYMEN!

A FREE people, from whom the truſt and power of government are delegated to a repreſentative council, for the better management of the public intereſts, have a right to be informed at all times, but more eſpecially in great emergencies, of the true ſituation of their affairs. Duty, therefore, as well as inclination, prompts us to lay before you the exigencies and the danger of this, in common with our ſiſter ſtates, to diſcloſe our wants, our reſources, and the means of calling them forth in ſupport of the juſteſt cauſe and nobleſt ends a people can contend for. The enemy, convinced by fatal experience, that force and artifice alone will never ſubdue the ſtubborn ſpirit of liberty, have long depended on the failure of our public credit to accompliſh their views of conqueſt; the rapid depreciation of our paper currency, principally owing to the not impoſing taxes in due time, and ſomewhat adequate to the public demands, and the abilities of the people to pay, had given foundation to the opinion, that theſe ſtates, from the want of money to ſupport the war, would at length give up the conteſt, and bend to the galling yoke of Britain. The event, however, we truſt, will diſcover this opinion to be as vain and deluſive, as many others entertained by our inveterate foe. The congreſs has recommended to the ſtates a plan for calling in their bills of credit by taxes or otherwiſe, which has been adopted by this and ſeveral other of the ſtates. Taxes equally laid, quickly collected, and faithfully applied, are neceſſary to give efficacy to the plan, and to reſtore, and when reſtored, to preſerve public credit. Experience has taught us the neceſſity of taxation: a free people, ſeeing that neceſſity, and the importance of victory, on which their liberty depends, needs no exhortation to ſubmit, even with cheerfulneſs, to the heavieſt taxes; reflect, that theſe will be but temporary, and the benefits reſulting from them moſt extenſive and permanent; if adequate, and timely exertions are made, the war probably may be ſpeedily ended, and will not leave us incumbered with a load of debt, under which the preſent and future generations muſt otherwiſe inevitably labour: by timely and due exertions we ſhall avoid the evils inſeparable from a great national debt. The taxes hitherto impoſed cannot be complained of as very burthenſome: our preſent debt, when compared with our probable reſources in peace, is far from being alarming; a lingering war, however, beſides conſuming our inhabitants, waſting our reſources, accumulating expence, will ſubject our country to the cruel and wanton devaſtations of an enemy, who never yet ſiled even tranſient victories with moderation; what ſtrong incentives to the moſt vigorous and ſpirited efforts are deducible from theſe reflections! Riſe then into action with that ardor, which deſpiſing overcomes all difficulties, and which led you, deſtitute of money, of allies, of arms, and ſoldiery, to encounter one of the moſt powerful nations in Europe. Single, and unſupported, raw and undiſciplined, you baffled for three ſucceſſive years the repeated attacks of numerous and veteran bands. Shall we now, when ſtrengthened by a mighty alliance, droop, and deſert the field, to which honour, the ſtrongeſt ties, the deareſt intereſts of humanity, point, to which victory itſelf invites us? A warlike, potent, and magnanimous nation, has eſpouſed our cauſe with all that warmth of friendſhip, and is determined to yield us powerful aid; a reſpectable land and naval force may be daily expected on our coaſt from France, ready to act under the orders of our patriotic general. How diſgraceful would it be to this ſtate, were it any ways neceſſary in laying that great, and good man, under the humiliating neceſſity of avowing to our allies an inability to undertake any enterpriſe of conſequence againſt the common enemy, particularly, if that weakneſs ſhould proceed not from the real liberty of this, and the other ſtates, but from the ſupineneſs, the avarice, or want of ſpirit in their people! We have hitherto done our duty; the general has acknowledged our exertions, and we entreat you, by all that is dear to freemen, not to forfeit the reputation you have ſo juſtly acquired, let us ſet an example of fortitude, perſeverance, and diſintereſtedneſs; theſe virtues form the character of true republicans: beware, leſt an inordinate love of riches ſhould mark too ſtrongly ours; remember, that you entered upon this war, not through choice, but neceſſity, not to acquire wealth, or power, but to preſerve liberty, and property; remember, that your cauſe is righteous, that you had not recourſe to arms, until the bayonet uplifted to your breaſts, a diſcretionary ſurrender of all that is valuable to man, was demanded with menaces of hoſtile force, and with all the inſolence of conſcious power; remember too, that you have pledged to each other your lives, your fortunes, and your ſacred honour, in defence of thoſe rights, without the enjoyment of which, life is but miſery, and government a curſe.

The general has called upon us to complete our battalions, and for a reinforcement of 2205 militia to join him with all expedition. Conſidering the approach of harveſt, and attentive to your eaſe and convenience, we have offered to raiſe an additional battalion, in lieu of the militia, and we have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the general has approved the offer, on condition that this battalion be ready at the place of rendezvous by the laſt of this month at fartheſt. By the law printed for your information and with which we intreat your ready compliance, you will perceive that we have held out the moſt liberal encouragement for recruits, upon principles of equality and juſtice. If from negligence, indifference, or the dread of danger and fatigue, motives too degrading to be imputed to freemen, or from any other cauſe, this battalion ſhould not be raiſed in time, we have directed the militia to be called out in claſſes, to ſupply the place of regular troops; your duty, your intereſt, and no doubt your inclination, will impel you to ſecond the views of your repreſentatives; without your co-operation in vain may we make laws, or concert plans for the general cauſe; theſe muſt remain as dead letters, unleſs inſpirited by your zeal and activity. We have the honour to repreſent men, who, ſenſible of the bleſſings of liberty, muſt know, that the continuance of them reſts altogether on the ſucceſsful iſſue of this war. You feel not, indeed, at preſent, thoſe diſtreſſes, which our brethren, whoſe country is the immediate ſcene of action, are expoſed to; their calamities, therefore, poſſibly may make a ſlighter impreſſion on your minds. Contemplate, we beſeech you, the ravages committed by the Britiſh forces on the plains of Jerſey: behold the dwellings of the poor and rich in flames, or reduced to aſhes; the fruits of a long and laborious induſtry ſwept inſtantly away as by a torrent; view the helpleſs infant, the aged parent, the tender virgin, victims to the ſavage fury, and unbridled luſts of an inſolent ſoldiery; view theſe ſcenes of horror and diſmay; rouſe, and revenge theſe wrongs, for theſe we too in our turn ſhall feel, if we refuſe our aid to drive theſe ſpoilers and invaders from our land; emulate the conduct of the brave militia of our ſiſter ſtates, the proofs of courage and patriotiſm, which they have exhibited, you cannot but applaud, and therefore muſt wiſh to imitate, and if poſſible, ſurpaſs.

The prize we are contending for is ineſtimable; the blood of thoſe heroes, which has been ſhed in this juſt and glorious cauſe, the inviolable ties of plighted faith, the neceſſity of conquering, gratitude to our illuſtrious general and

to the brave men under his command, all conspiring, call aloud for our redoubled efforts. Our army is weak, and reinforced it must be, to act on the defensive or offensively, as circumstances may require; reinforcements proportionable to those demanded from this, are to be furnished by the other states. The fall of Charles town, and the distresses of our brave friends in that quarter, have infused fresh vigour into the councils of America; let us, like the Romans of old, draw new resources and an increase of courage, even from defeats, and manifest to the world, that we are then most to be dreaded, when most depressed.

By order of the general assembly,
DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, Pres. Sen.
JOSIAS BEALL, Spr. ho. del.

LONDON, *April 4.*

ADVICES were yesterday received in town from Holland which mention, that a body of French troops, to the amount of 20,000 men, are on their march along the Flemish coast, where they are going to take up their station; and that this has caused no small alarm in the Dutch dominions.

BOSTON, *June 13.*

Last Thursday evening arrived at Newport, after a short cruise, His Most Christian Majesty's frigate l'Hermoine, commanded by the chevalier de la Touche, the day before at 7 A. M. five leagues to the S. S. E. of Montock point, he discovered a ship, a sloop, a schooner, and a snow, all armed, he immediately bore down on the ship which met him half way, a most furious engagement commenced, which lasted an hour and a half when their fleet, when the English frigate steer'd off. The rigging of the Hermoine was so much cut as to prevent M. la Touche from bringing the enemy (who was at that time, and during the whole of the engagement to the windward) to a second action; after firing three guns, to which the enemy did not answer, he chased (in sight of the British frigate, who made no efforts to prevent him) with as much sail as he could make, the schooner to Montock point, in 5 fathom water, the wind calming, and M. l'Touche not chusing to approach nearer the land, he sailed for Newport. The ship M. l'Touche engaged mounted 30 guns 18 and 12 pounders on her gun deck; on her quarter deck and forecastle, she had nine pounders, the number not certain.

June 19. Tuesday arrived at Salem, a ship from Calais, in 45 days, the master of which informs, that he sailed in company with a Spanish fleet of 72 sail of the line, and 14,000 troops, supposed to be destined for Jamaica.

Saturday last arrived here captain Atkins from Calais, he sailed from thence in company with the above fleet, and left them going into Teneriffe to get wine.

NEW-LONDON, *June 16.*

Last Tuesday captain John Clark arrived here in the brig Argyle, in 17 days from Cape Francois, with a cargo of salt and molasses. In lat. 31. 21. long. 70. 30. he saw five sail of ships to the eastward, standing to the northward, which he took to be a French fleet that sailed from the cape 3 days before him, bound to Philadelphia with stores for the congress. On the 6th inst. he spoke captain Collins in a brig from Philadelphia, 9 days out, and that morning again saw the above fleet standing N. N. W. and soon after heard some very heavy cannon.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 4.*

From Rivington's Royal Gazette of June 22, 1780.

Extract of a letter from St. Christopher's, May 25.

"Nothing worth notice has occurred in this quarter since my last, except a trifling brush the other day between six of our copper bottoms and almost the whole of the French squadron. Sir George Rodney being determined since the last action to prevent the French from getting into Fort Royal, has been ever since dancing after them to the windward of Martinico, and the other day being pretty near up with them detached six of the fastest sailing vessels to bring the rear division of the French to action, judging before their van or rear divisions could bear away so as to double on our ships, that his whole squadron would be up, so that he could bring on a general action, but such was our unhappy fate, that in the critical juncture, when three ships got into action, an unfavourable flaw of wind drove the British fleet farther to leeward, and gave the rear and center divisions of the French an opportunity of mauling our six ships at an unmerciful rate, they were called away, but damaged considerably with the loss of near one hundred and forty men. However they are now in good order and about four leagues to leeward of the enemy between Barbados and Martinico."

In CONGRESS *June 19, 1780.*

RESOLVED, That if any person or persons shall take and prosecute to conviction, any person who shall prepare, engrave, frame, forge, or print, or cause or procure to be prepared, engraved, framed, forged, or printed, the counterfeit resemblance of any paper bills of credit, issued, emitted, or made by congress, or who shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signers to any true bills to such counterfeit paper, with the intention that such counterfeit paper shall be passed in payments or received as genuine and good bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not; or who shall pay or tender in payment any such counterfeit money, or deliver the same to any other person or persons, with an intention that such counterfeit paper be passed, paid, or received, as and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, upon every such conviction, and procuring a certificate thereof, under the hands of the judges before whom such conviction shall be had, or either of them, such person or persons shall receive of the continental loan-officer of the state where such conviction shall be had, the sum of two thousand dollars in the present continental currency, which the said loan officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any public money in his hands, and to charge the same to the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TREASURY OFFICE, July 25, 1780.

IN virtue of an act of assembly, entitled, An act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit, if necessary, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at forty days sight, drawn on the trustees of Maryland in Europe, are now selling, and will continue to sell, at the treasury office in Annapolis, until the 5th of August, at not less than forty five for one on the sterling money, turned into currency at the exchange of £. 166 13 4 for £. 100 sterling. Paid

TH. HARWOOD, treas. w. s.

July 22, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.

THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 17th section whereof is as follows:—"*And be it enacted*, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; *and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order. Paid

T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Annapolis, July 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young country born MULATTO FELLOW, who has had the small pox: or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer.

LAWS of MARYLAND, passed March session, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

Tulip Hill, June

TO BE SOLD

A COPPER STILL, containing between 4 and 5 gallons; 1 ditto 8 gallons, with a pewter worm; 1 ditto of 40 gallons; 1 pewter worm [illegible] tubs, with tops, will hold 200 gallons which by putting a proper head to them make exceeding good cider casks; a washing trough [illegible] apply to

JOHN GALLOWAY.

THERE is at the plantation of [illegible] Lenham, near Hagerstown, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, branded W O [illegible] the near buttock and paces. The owner proving property and paying charges.

Calvert county, June

TAKEN up in the bay, on the [illegible] about 15 miles above the mouth of Patuxent, a BATTOE, about 20 feet long, with pine plank. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

Prince-George's county, May 26, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the [illegible] session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit to recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew [illegible] and Margaret his wife, to John Hammerton, for a tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

JOHN HAMMERTON.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Dave, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd, on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English; had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market-street, Baltimore,

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and science in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book store, and has for sale books in various bindings, and in most modern languages; where gentlemen of the law, the faculty, or the gown, may furnish themselves upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with such additions as the unsettled state of the times will permit, and by reasonable profits, to prove himself not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himself his conduct in his line of business will not fail of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with any commands in either the bookselling or stationary branch. Their most respectfully obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

March 4, 1780.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a chesnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when pacing very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Church-Street.*